THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF WAR AND PEACE

APRIL 1915

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VOLUME TEN NUMBER FOUR

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1915

PAGE

"HOT FOOD FOR THE WOUNDED" ..... *Frontispiece*

THE SCOURGE OF WAR AND SOME AMERICAN HEROISM....*By The Editor*.. 137

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF MUNICH ..... *By Loucen Pattee*.. 144

A MESSAGE FROM THE POPE 147

THE REAL GLORY OF THE MODERN WORLD.....*By John Bassett Moore*.. 149

THE RED CROSS EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR....*By Lewis E. Stein*.. 151

RELIEF MEASURES THAT WORK TWO WAYS....*By John J. O'Connor*.. 155

WHAT FIFTY-FIVE LIBERATED PRISONERS DID 157

CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE BREAKS ALL RECORDS 158

THE HUAI RIVER COUNTRY ..... *By Charles Davis Jameson*.. 159

SURGEONS AND NURSES FOR BELGIUM 164

EDITORIAL COMMENT 165

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HOT FOOD FOR THE WOUNDED

Much relief is being given with the Red Cross motor field-kitchen for wounded. Its ready provision of suitable food—in the form, for instance, of hot coffee or soup—has been of the utmost value, for, next to dressing his wounds quickly, there is nothing so wise as giving the wounded man nourishment of one sort or another at the earliest possible moment. The vehicle is of 35-h.p., and can carry 3 cwt. of concentrated meat extract for soup—a supply sufficient for 500 wounded men for four days. Each of the side-boxes beneath the car along the side between the wheels holds 1 cwt. of the concentrated meat cakes. Inside, on the left, is an oven, with a patent stove beneath; and beyond it are two cooking-coppers—one for soup, the other for coffee—which boil thirty gallons in twenty minutes. A folding seat to the right can be let down, and, with another support against the wall, covered with a mattress and used as a sleeping-place. Although not instinctively associated with the grave side of Red Cross Work, the value of the motor field-kitchen service is indisputable.

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VOLUME TEN APRIL, 1915 NUMBER FOUR

THE SCOURGE OF WAR

AND SOME AMERICAN HEROISM

By THE EDITOR

The development of an epidemic of deadly typhus in Serbia has deeply aroused the humanitarian forces of the United States.

One official communication received by the Government is to the effect that 50,000 souls have passed away already as a result of this fearful disease.

Authentic cabled dispatches announce that some sixty physicians, including Americans and several other foreigners, have died of typhus in the last two months.

Not only typhus but typhoid is spreading rapidly.

The dread word is—CHOLERA!

With much of Continental Europe in a highly unsettled state; with fields and trenches drenched with blood; with shallow graves of thousands of dead scattered throughout the war area; with vermin and filth on every hand; with hundreds of thousands of wounded men being cared for in a pitifully inadequate way, a vast number of them having infected wounds, and with the approach of warm weather and attending flies and mosquitoes, Europe may well be gravely apprehensive—fearful that an unprecedented plague will sweep the Old World.

The seat of danger just now appears to lie in and around Gevgelia, that part of Serbia to which American Red Cross Hospital Units Two and Three were sent last November. At this writing—March 12—one of the American Red Cross surgeons, Dr. James F. Donnelly, of Brooklyn, has died as the result of typhus, and cabled reports say that ten of the twelve American Red Cross trained nurses and three of the remaining five surgeons are down with typhus. Those of the American party who could be moved from the insanitary locality have been taken to Saloniki, Greece.

Much of the information about the appalling conditions in Serbia has come from Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director of the American Red Cross, and Mr. Henry James, Jr., of the Rockefeller Institute, who are serving as members of the Rockefeller Foundation European War Relief Commission, which is headed by Dr. Wickliffe Rose, Director General of the International Health Commission.

Their reports, cabled early in March through the American Legation in Bucharest, Roumania, to the Rockefeller Foundation, resulted in prompt steps being taken, which, the Serbian Government consenting, will probably lead to the early departure for Serbia of a board of eminent American sanitarians and plague specialists at the joint expense of

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the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation. Active preparations are now under way which, it is most sincerely hoped, will culminate in checking the spread of and eventually eradicating as much as possible the pestilential diseases which are rampant.

General Gorgas Advocates Clean Up

"Destitution in Serbia is great," says the report of Mr. Bicknell and Mr. James, "but is overshadowed by prevalence of epidemic diseases which have got out of hand so that it is impossible to predict what will be dimensions of emergency three weeks hence."

That cable was received March 4 by the Rockefeller Foundation in New York, was transmitted to Dr. Wickliffe Rose in Washington, who had just returned from a

Scherer Photo, N. Y.

DR. JAMES F. DONNELLY, OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, WHO DIED AT HIS POST OF DUTY IN SERBIA AS A RESULT OF TYPHUS

tour of Europe with the other members of the commission which he heads, and was by him laid before the American Red Cross with the advice that the Rockefeller Foundation and Serbian Committee were ready to aid in financing a campaign to stop the pestilential scourge if the Red Cross would serve as the medium of direction and management.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, with the International and War Relief Boards in consultation, was held in Red Cross headquarters in Washington, March 6, at which Dr. Rose presented the Foundation's proposal to the Red Cross. After considerable discussion of ways and means, the offer was accepted on motion of Major General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, who directed the wonderful sanitation work in Cuba and the Panama Canal

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AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL UNITS TWO AND THREE

Photographed in New York as they were about to board the Steamer Finland for Serbia last November. Ten of the twelve nurses and three of the six surgeons have since been down with typhus. Dr. Donnelly, who died, is the surgeon with the white brassard on his arm.

Zone. Surgeon General Gorgas is not only a member of the Executive Committee but is Chairman of the War Relief Board of the American Red Cross. By the time this article appears in print it is highly probable that definitive plans for cleaning up the disease infested portions of southeast Europe will be in operation.

* * *

And now let us turn to a phase of the Serbian situation which, but for the great importance of the broad relief measures outlined, should have been stressed in the beginning. And that is the inspiring and blood-tingling heroism of a corps of American women and men who have been facing the ugly countenance of death every day that they have been in service in the Gevgelia country, as well as of certain additional American Red Cross surgeons and nurses who, forewarned and fully advised about the state of affairs in that section, volunteered to go to the rescue of their fellow Americans and are now on their way there, after having arranged their personal affairs as though preparing for certain death.

Having witnessed the successful relief activities of the first American hospital unit sent to Serbia by the American Red Cross at Belgrade, this unit consisting of three surgeons and twelve enrolled Red Cross trained nurses under the direction of Dr. Edward W. Ryan, the Serbian Red Cross last fall appealed to the American Red Cross for additional hospital units. In response to this appeal two short units, as they are called, consisting of three surgeons and six nurses each, headed respectively by Doctors Ethan Flagg Butler and Ernest P. Magruder, of Washington, D. C., were sent to Serbia in November. They were placed at Gevgelia by the Serbian authorities.

Struggling With Insanitary Conditions

Gevgelia is a town of about 7,000 inhabitants on a railroad operating between Nish, Serbia, and Saloniki, Greece. The water supply there is very poor and the means of disposing of refuse and of protecting food are very antiquated. The Amer-

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icans set to work at once improving the unhealthy conditions as much as possible and arranging for the isolation of contagious cases. An indication of the need of resourcefulness is obtained from the fact that they converted a tobacco factory into a hospital, where they soon had 1,300 wounded Serbians right from the filth-laden trenches and many of them wearing old and infection-hardened dressings.

Unable to obtain vitally needed equipment for the promotion of sanitation from Serbian sources, in view of the war conditions, the Americans soon had many cases of typhus and typhoid on their hands with the percentage of deaths among their patients running high, not because of wounds but because of diseases. Then their efforts to care for their patients became handicapped more and more as one by one the Americans themselves were taken down with typhus. The gravity of the situation in Gevgelia

DR. ETHAN FLAGG BUTLER, SURGEON DIRECTOR,—SENIOR AMERICAN RED CROSS SURGEON AT GEVGELIA—WHO WITH HIS ASSISTANTS, HEROICALLY STAYED ON THE JOB IN SERBIA, RISKING THEIR OWN LIVES TO SAVE OTHERS.

DR. ERNEST P. MAGRUDER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN RED CROSS WORK AT GEVGELIA, THE HEAD OF HOSPITAL UNIT THREE, WHO HAS PROVED VALIANT UNDER VERY TRYING CONDITIONS.

only became known at American Red Cross headquarters a few weeks ago, when it was learned that three of the nurses and one of the surgeons had typhus. Sometime prior to this a supplemental shipment of medical and surgical relief supplies was sent by Red Cross headquarters to the American contingent, this shipment consisting of seventeen cases, in which, among other things, were three sterilizing outfits, several hundred tetanus antitoxin syringes, a number of liters of typhoid antitoxin and five hundred pounds of chloroform.

Late in February came a cable announcement that Dr. James F. Donnelly, of Brooklyn, one of the assistants of Dr. Butler in Unit Two, had died February 22, as a result of typhus, sacrificing himself, as have other heroes in the medical profession, for the cause of humanity, and leaving a wife and little child to survive him. American Red Cross headquarters lost no time in cabling Dr. Butler, who was in general charge,

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that as fast as the sick of the American contingent could be removed to Saloniki that they be taken there and no expense be spared in caring for them. The condition of a number of the nurses and surgeons at this time is such as to forbid an attempt at removing them, but a few are convalescing now at Saloniki and perhaps by April 1, the entire party will be in the Grecian city. Last reports by cable say all are improving.

A Valor That is Inspiring

With a fortitude and bravery that is most admirable, Dr. Butler, who, with others of his force had been fortunate enough up to that time to withstand the conditions and to retain their health, wrote from Saloniki under date of February 9 of conditions, without so much as hinting that those who had escaped typhus and typhoid wanted a change of station. He had gone to Saloniki on a brief errand—to procure certain

Underwood & Underwood Photo

DR. REYNOLD M. KIRBY-SMITH, WHO WITH THREE NURSES, LEFT PAU, FRANCE, TO GO TO THE AID OF DR. BUTLER'S FORCE IN TYPHUS-INFECTED GEVGELIA

Underwood & Underwood Photo

MISS MARGARET LEHMANN, OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS UNITS IN PAU, FRANCE, WHO WENT TO SERBIA'S TYPHUS REGION

essentials for his tobacco-factory hospital. His chief concern was for the welfare of his patients and that any additional surgeons and nurses who might be sent to Servia by the Red Cross be informed fully of the situation and of the near certainty of their contracting typhus. With four of his party then in the delirium which accompanies typhus, only a man with the elements of the hero in his makeup could write as follows:

"In regard to the present personnel of the units, I do not advise withdrawal or even change of location within Serbia, but I feel before other members are sent to this country your office should weigh seriously the risks that everyone will have to run—risks from diseases that are considered rightfully preventable in our home country—and decide whether or not the units are to be kept up to their full quota or allowed to gradually decrease in number as one after another the original members become sick and are invalided home. I am sure, from the events of the past two weeks, that it is

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THREE ENROLLED AMERICAN RED CROSS TRAINED NURSES WHO HAVE GONE TO THE TYPHUS REGION OF SERBIA. THEY ARE, LEFT TO RIGHT: MISS BESSIE M. SCANLON, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.; MISS PAULINE KLITTKE, OF NEW YORK, AND MISS NELLIE BUNDY, OF BUFFALO.

only a question of time before each member contracts some sickness of sufficient gravity to make his or her return to America necessary."

In another part of the same letter Dr. Butler, whose views have been concurred in by Dr. Magruder, the second surgeon director, says:

"Serbia needs all the medical help she can secure—in my opinion medical rather than surgical—as the number of medical cases far exceeds the number of surgical at the present time, and undoubtedly will continue to do so when the cholera season arrives in from two to three months more * * * Serbia can give practically no help."

Dr. Butler says that fifty per cent of the Serbian doctors are either dead or sick, and he says there is a scarcity of knowledge of hygiene and preventive medicine.

More Names Worth Remembering

No less a quality of bravery than that shown by the Americans who were inclined to stay on the job in Gevgelia is that shown by:

Dr. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, of Sewanee, Tenn.; Misses Margaret Lehmann and Anna C. Lofvring, of Philadelphia, and Miss Rebecca Watson, of Baltimore, of the American Red Cross contingent stationed at Pau, France, who volunteered and were allowed to go to Serbia early in March to nurse their fellow Red Cross workers, knowing fully the dangers.

Dr. Earl B. Downer, of Lansing, Mich., but lately of Starling, Ohio, who accepted a commission in the Red Cross to go to the aid of Dr. Butler's party in February.

Miss Pauline Klittke, of Bellevue Hospital, New York; Miss Nellie Bundy, until lately Superintendent of Nurses in a Buffalo, New York, hospital, and Miss Bessie Scanlon, also of Buffalo, all enrolled Red Cross trained nurses who sailed from New York March 16 to join Dr. Butler's contingent, fully aware of the conditions.

To the lasting credit of American womanhood it should be said that there were numbers of offers from Red Cross trained nurses to go to Gevgelia. Some of the

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letters from the nurses, received after they had been emphatically warned of the risks, would bring tears to anyone's eyes. In two or three cases they announced that they had made a final adjustment of their personal affairs and were ready to face death itself. One insistent nurse said that she had no near relatives living and therefore would not be missed—that there was no one dependent upon her. Another nurse, who had only an aged father of her immediate family living, said that she had talked the matter over with him fully and had at last persuaded him to permit her to accept this hazardous service.

It is not the intention of the Red Cross to allow its surgeons and nurses to cope with such overwhelming odds as the Gevgelian situation presents for any length of time. They will all be removed to places of safety as soon as possible, and until

DR. EARL B. DOWNER, WHO ACCEPTED AN AMERICAN RED CROSS COMMISSION IN FEBRUARY, TO GO TO THE AID OF DR BUTLER IN GEVGELIA.

the Sanitary Commission minimizes considerably the palpable risks they will be kept out of that immediate vicinity.

Here are the names of the surgeons and nurses in Units Two and Three originally stationed in Gevgelia:

Surgeons Director, Dr. Ethan F. Butler and Dr. Ernest P. Magruder, Washington, D. C.; and Drs. James F. Donnelly, Brooklyn; Clapham P. King, Annapolis, Md.; Morton Paul Lane, New Orleans.

Enrolled Red Cross trained nurses, Misses Mathild H. Kruger, Supervisor, Detroit, Mich.; Wilhelmina L. Weyhing, Teresa I. Curley, Maude Ellis, Mary Siehrs, of Detroit, Mich.; Clera F. Slusher, Genevieve Tetrault, Clara Tulloss, Una Fry, of Kansas City, Mo.; Anna C. Lockerby, of Concord, N. H.; Eva Pearl Canfield, of Whitefield, N. H.; Mary Daisy Cox, of Montclair, N. J.

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THE METAMORPHOSIS OF MUNICH

How the Quaint and Interesting Bavarian Capital Became a Center of War Relief Activity

By LOUEEN PATTEE

WHEN on August 1 the war-cloud burst over a tense and waiting Europe, it crashed down upon hundreds of unsuspecting American pleasure-seekers in Munich, who, stayed by the storm, were forced to witness with more or less equanimity an amazing transformation in the "gemütliche Isarathen." Munich in midsummer, the Mecca of the music lover, the Paradise of the loiterer, the haunt of Vanity Fair and Bohemia, became in a brief twelve hours a rushing, military center with troops and provisions in-pouring and out-pouring, according to long established schedules, that ruthlessly eliminated the non-essentials of the merely personal. The sluice-gates of mobilization set in motion steady currents of military equipment, that left the individual stranded, where the moment found him. During the last week of July few Americans had realized the tension in the political situation and had viewed the patriotic demonstrations that prevailed as a novel and entertaining addition to their holiday program. To the tourist-world the climax of August 1 proved as disastrous as a Kansas cyclone, and left trailing in its wake everybody's wrecked and splintered plans. Through the resulting chaos, however, gleamed the realization of our brother's greater need and the temporary inconvenience of the individual was unselfishly forgotten in the generous impulse to lend a helping hand to the less fortunate.

From a Painting by Walther Firle

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, MARIA THERESE, QUEEN OF BAVARIA

On August 7, in spite of the war-frenzied state of personal finances, a mass-meeting of the Americans in Munich was able to raise 44,000 marks within 15 minutes, to be devoted to relief work, giving the first promise that the cherished dream of an American Red Cross Hospital might become a living reality. While the Red Cross Committee was struggling with the inevitable red tape, forbiddingly wrapped about German military hospital-regulations, Frau Dr. Nordhoff Jung gave an illuminating course of lectures on the nursing of the wounded, to which the entire American contingent flocked almost as a body, grasping at the grim but opportune substitute for the Wagner and Mozart festivals denied. The eager ranks of listeners were, however, soon thinned by the stampede homeward on the "Government specials," which made repatriation possible, and in many cases, imperative. Of the four hundred that crowded the lectures of the first week, only forty remained faithful to the end, out of which twenty have qualified as nurses since the opening of the Hospital and passed their examinations with high honor.

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BAVARIAN ROYALTY VISITING THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN MUNICH
(1) Queen of Bavaria; (2) Mr. M. F. Doyle, of the U. S. Department of State, (3) King of Bavaria, (4) Princess Helmstrud; (5) U. S. Consul-General T. St. John Gaffney; (6) Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney; (7) Princess Adelgrund

On September 17, just six weeks after the first meeting, where the very uncertain project of an American Hospital in Munich was considered, the Stars and Stripes floated over the entrance of the house selected and equipped for the care of the wounded at Prinz Ludwigstr. 9.

THE FIRST PATIENT ARRIVES

On September 23, the doors were thrown open for the inspection of the German military authorities and the American public and on the following day the Red Cross ambulance brought us our first patient, a young man whose father had requested the military authorities to permit his wounded son to be cared for at the American Hospital.

The funds on hand warranted only a modest beginning with twenty-five beds, but these were equipped with every comfort and convenience. The generous contributions that came in during the first month, made it possible to double our accommodations, and now, at the beginning of December our capacity has increased to seventy beds.

The Hospital is under direct military supervision, a "Vereinslazarett," and is most fortunate in having as efficient heads, Herr und Frau Dr. Jung of Washington, D. C., who were caught here at the outbreak of the war, and instead of returning to their work at home, are generously bestowing their untiring services in Germany's behalf. The American Hospital has from the start been an institution of especial interest to the Germans, as it is the only Hospital in Munich that is wholly supported and managed by a foreign country and the only American Red Cross Hospital in Germany.

Their majesties the King and Queen of Bavaria, accompanied by their daughters, the Princesses Adelgunde and Wiltrude, honored the institution by a visit of inspection and the bestowal of generous gifts to the wounded. Prinz Leopold and Princess Gisela, the daughter of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, conferred the same courtesy, and Prinz Ludwig Ferdinand, himself a physician and head of a Lazaret here, came with his consort, Princess de la Paz, the sister of Princess Eulalia, to express in person their appreciation of American effort. The mother of the Queen of the Belgians, Duchess Karl Theodore, who has converted her late husband's

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eye-clinic into a Lazaret, has been keenly interested in the complete equipment of the Hospital and it was at her suggestion that Frau Dr. Jung made an appeal to Miss Boardman for a supply of cotton and bandaging materials to be sent to us by the American Red Cross.

NEED OF COTTON IS GREAT

Both Germany and Austria have practically exhausted their supply of bandages and cotton, and the reports of the dearth of these necessities in Poland are most depressing. The German medical journals are discussing various substitutes, not only lint, but also moss, sawdust and sand being employed for wounds. In the *Munich Medical Weekly* of November 24, Dr. Brugloeher writes:

> "At the very beginning of the war, the embargo on cotton warned us to be economical with all cotton bandaging materials and brought to notice various long-neglected substitutes aside from lint, such as peat-fiber, oakum, dried moss, saw-dust and sifted ashes. Disinfected sand is one of the best absorbents and is a cheap and plentiful substitute for absorbent cotton."

At Melch on the Danube Countess Heussenstamm, neé Agnes Carrol of Carrolton, has for months been busying all the school-children on her estates with pulling lint. In spite of all efforts and substitutes, the day is at hand when the wounded of every nation will suffer from the lack of absorbent cotton and cotton bandages, a lack which only our great United States with its limitless quantities of unused cotton, could easily prevent.

SUPPLIES FROM AMERICA

In the face of such a need, it was like a gift from Heaven, to have delivered at the door of the Hospital on December 1 a large dray-load of hospital-supplies, sent directly from the American Red Cross Headquarters in Washington to the Red Cross Hospital in Munich, by way of the American Minister in Holland. It brought with it all the joy and gladness of real Christmas spirit and made us all feel a nearness to our far-distant home, that the interrupted transatlantic communications of the past trying months had made impossible. It seemed as if the good old Santa Claus of our younger days had dropped down upon us ahead of time, leaving our provision-room so overstocked, that the abundant overflow would extend to the relief of the crying need in the hospitals for the seriously wounded at the front. Five thousand pounds of antiseptic cotton, and rolls of gauze and bandages measuring tens of thousands of yards, is for most of us no ordinary sight even in the piping times of peace, and in war-time when the maimed and mutilated are all about us, it must bring a prayer of thanks to every beholder's lips.

Eager hands unpacked twelve large packing-cases, revealing an unexpected store of hospital-supplies: shirts, lounging robes, pajamas, towels, bed-slippers, handkerchiefs. The greatest curiosity attended the opening of one box, mysteriously labeled "100 comfort bags" and the involuntary query was only answered when the contents disclosed the gay-colored cretonne contrivances, filled with "comforts"; pencil, paper and pad, a deck of cards, a box of talcum, tooth-brush, wash-cloth and soap, and in some, a small silk American Flag. These bags aroused the admiration of all who saw them, and will be widely copied here. When our stores were unpacked and arranged for a day's inspection, every American in Munich came to gladden his heart with the sight.

A VISIT BY THE QUEEN

As head of the Bavarian Red Cross, Her Majesty, Queen Maria Therese was notified of the contribution we would be able to turn over to her for distribution and upon receiving the information, she came most informally to inspect the things, only attended by her lady-in-waiting, Countess Durckheim. She examined the entire supply with keen, human interest, deeply touched by the generous evidence of sympathy; and while peering into the comfort-bags or feeling the superior quality of our American flannellettes, she planned the distribution of the overflow.

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ARRIVAL OF A GIANT DRAYLOAD OF AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL SUPPLIES AT THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN MUNICH

According to her suggestions, the surplus of supplies, exceeding our own needs, was assorted and repacked, the warmest garments being sent to the Russian frontier, and the rest divided among the Hospitals at Cambrai, Valenciennes, Douay and Lille. Just as we were engaged in repacking the boxes for Lille, the appalling news of the burning of the Lille hospital made our donation most timely and we regretted our inability to increase it ten-fold. The first bountiful gift from the Red Cross at home has aroused our hope that there will be an immediate response to this greatest need for the wounded, and that the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich may be called upon in the near future to act in the gratifying capacity of distributing agents for a whole ship-load of America's wealth of cotton, extending its merciful benefits beyond all boundary-lines, in accordance with true Red Cross spirit.

A MESSAGE FROM THE POPE

Under a Geneva date line, the Associated Press recently carried the following despatch:

"Gustav Ador, of Geneva, President of the International Red Cross Society, has received from Pope Benedict through Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, a message of congratulation upon the great and humane Christian work accomplished by the Red Cross since the war began among the troops and civilians of the belligerent nations. President Ador replied thanking the Pope for his message."

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Portrait by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

THE HONORABLE JOHN BASSETT MOORE

Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in Columbia University and formerly Counselor for the Department of State, who writes on "The Real Glory of the Modern World" in this issue of the Red Cross Magazine

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THE REAL GLORY OF THE MODERN WORLD

By JOHN BASSETT MOORE

IF one were asked to specify the particulars in which the modern world is superior to the ancient, he would not find it difficult to satisfy those who complacently assume that the development of physical forces and their application to the conveniences of life are the beginning and the end of civilization. If, on the other hand, the inquirer, not content with proofs of material advancement, were to insist upon proofs of spiritual progress, one might, unless he exercised great circumspection, often find that his probatory efforts had led him into the realm of controversy.

The demonstration of physical progress is obvious; and each generation, holding fast to what was previously gained, may add to the sum of scientific knowledge. In spiritual things, progress is less sure. Changes in the human spirit come slowly and painfully; and only too often, at the very moment when a permanent gain seems to have been secured, the elemental passions burst forth and sweep away all barriers.

THE SENSE OF HUMANITY

Such is life, as we see it upon the surface. But, in spite of all relapses and discouragements, is it not a fact that the great glory of the modern world is the development of a sense of humanity? One of nature's rarest poets, who understood the heart of man as few have understood it, avowed the belief that the time would come when man to man, the world o'er, should "brothers be"; and it is related of a great teacher that he placed above his rostrum the motto, "Above all nations is humanity."

As we look about us today, we are obliged to confess that these aspirations are still far from fulfillment. Nevertheless, the ideal has been implanted in the minds and hearts of men; and if proof of this fact should be demanded, we know where to turn for it. We have only to point to the Geneva Conventions, and to the devoted men and women who have worn and who are wearing today that sacred symbol of service, the Red Cross.

Today there goes forth from the battlefields of Europe the cry for succor. The response is worldwide. To "soften the evils of warfare, to suppress its useless hardships and improve the lot of wounded soldiers on the field of battle," the servants of the Red Cross are gathering from the East and the West to render their aid.

Exemplifying, as they do, the highest spirit of benevolence, we bid them godspeed in their mission of mercy.

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(1) CYCLORAMA OF MESSINA, ITALY, A FEATURE OF THE RED CROSS EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION. IN THE DISTANCE IS SHOWN THE DAMAGE DONE BY EARTHQUAKE, AND IN THE FOREGROUND THE VILLAGE BUILT BY THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FOR THE HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE. (2) MODEL OF SAN FRANCISCO REFUGEE CAMP IN 1906. (3) CHINESE FAMINE CAMP MODEL

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THE RED CROSS EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

By LEWIS E. STEIN

IN the act passed by the Congress at its 63rd session, making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government, there was set aside a half million dollars to provide for the participation of the United States in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This measure contemplated the exhibition of such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government of the United States tending to demonstrate the nature and growth of our institutions, their adaptation to the needs of the people, and the progress of the nation in the arts of peace and war. To carry out the purposes of this act the President of the United States appointed a body, known as the Government Exhibit Board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

As the American Red Cross is the humanitarian arm of the United States Government, and is its only recognized volunteer relief organization, it was the consensus of opinion of those interested that a Red Cross exhibit should be a part of the governmental display, and that for this particular purpose the Red Cross should be considered as a Government Department and participate in the allotment of funds for exhibition purposes, the organization itself to pay from its own funds any difference between the allotment made by the Board and the total cost of the exhibit. The space set aside for the use of the Red Cross in the Palace of Liberal Arts is ideally situated on the main aisle and contains over 4,300 square feet, having a front width of 72 feet by a depth of 60 feet.

Although the Red Cross has been constantly active in relief and educational work since its reorganization in 1905, comparatively few people have an adequate idea of just what the American Red Cross is, or what it endeavors to do, and an effort has been made to illustrate, by models, cycloramas, charts, relief

THE BEACON LIGHT OF HUMANITY AT SAN FRANCISCO'S GREAT FAIR. ITS FLASHES ARE TIMED TO BE SYMBOLICAL OF THE FACT THAT THE AMERICAN RED CROSS EXPENDED $1 FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED HUMAN BEINGS EVERY SIX SECONDS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

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(1) PANORAMAS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE THREE CLASSES OF RED CROSS NURSING WORK, IN WAR, AFTER DISASTERS, AND IN TOWN AND COUNTRY SERVICE (2) ONE CORNER OF EXHIBIT SHOWING UNIFORMS OF RED CROSS MEDICAL AND NURSING SERVICES, AND MODELS OF HOUSES BUILT BY THE RED CROSS AFTER DISASTERS (3) CABINET OF TRANSPARENCIES, SHOWING THE VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF THE RED CROSS FIRST AID DEPARTMENT, EMBRACING LIFE SAVING SERVICE

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maps, motion pictures, automatically projected lantern slides, hand-colored transparencies, and photographs, the various phases of the American Red Cross' work, as carried on by its several departments.

Since 1905, the American people have contributed in money and supplies, through their National Red Cross, for the relief of suffering, over $12,000,000, being approximately one dollar for every six seconds of each working day in that period. A lighthouse, symbolical of the helping hand which the Red Cross is ever holding out to those in distress, sends forth this message with four-second flashes at two-second intervals.

MESSINA IN MINIATURE

In the center of the exhibit space is a structure which houses a cyclorama of Messina, a beautiful picture of the ruins of Messina after the earthquake of 1908 and the village built by the American Red Cross to shelter those made homeless by the disaster. This cyclorama is so lighted that the four phases of the day—dawn, noon, sunset and night—are shown, and at night a large number of the little houses of the American village are lighted. No small credit is due the artists who painted the scene and devised the lighting scheme. As the daylight fades and the glow of the setting sun causes the ruins to stand out and the purple shadows to form in the valleys and over the little village nestling among the lemon trees, an American feels proud of what his country and his Red Cross was able to do toward the relief of the many thousands of Italian earthquake sufferers in 1908.

A model of a portion of a Chinese famine camp is shown to illustrate the shelters used by the Red Cross to house the people and their manner of living; also the methods pursued in digging and hauling earth for the repair of dikes, for which work they were paid in grain bought with relief funds. Immediately adjoining this camp, is a relief map of China's great flood and famine district along the Huai River, in North Kiangsu and North Anhui, showing the plan of proposed work inaugurated by the American Red Cross to prevent future devastating floods and consequent famine.

OHIO'S FLOOD EFFECTS SHOWN

An exact reproduction of the havoc wrought in Hickory Street, Chillicothe, Ohio, by the raging waters of the great flood of 1913 is also shown. This model was made from photographs taken immediately after the flood had subsided.

Of the many refugee camps in San Francisco after the earthquake and fire of 1906, that known as Number 5, in Golden Gate Park, was selected as the representative type to be shown in the form of a model.

Among the models which are receiving considerable attention and study from visitors is that of a mine section which discloses how the 256 men who were killed in the St. Paul Coal Mine, at Cherry, Illinois, in 1909, lost their lives.

Of great interest, also, to a large number of visitors, is the group of models showing the types of houses which have been erected by the Red Cross and given to the homeless after disasters of various kinds. These range from the small rough shack built by lumbermen from material furnished by the Red Cross after the Michigan Forest Fire to the more pretentious three-room cottage, furnished at a cost of $600 each to some of the sufferers from the flood of 1913.

A handsome plaster model of a building in which every member of the Red Cross is more or less interested is also shown—the new home of the American Red Cross now being constructed in Washington.

NURSING AND FIRST AID SECTIONS

An effort has been made to illustrate, by cycloramas, the three classes of nursing service performed by American Red Cross Nurses. A flood scene, and a field hospital scene illustrate, respectively, the disaster and war nursing of the Enrolled Red Cross Nurse; while a Visiting Nurse is shown on her rounds in a rural community to illustrate the activity of the Town and Country Nursing Service. The service uniforms of these nurses are displayed on carefully selected lay figures, and the uniform worn by the Amer-

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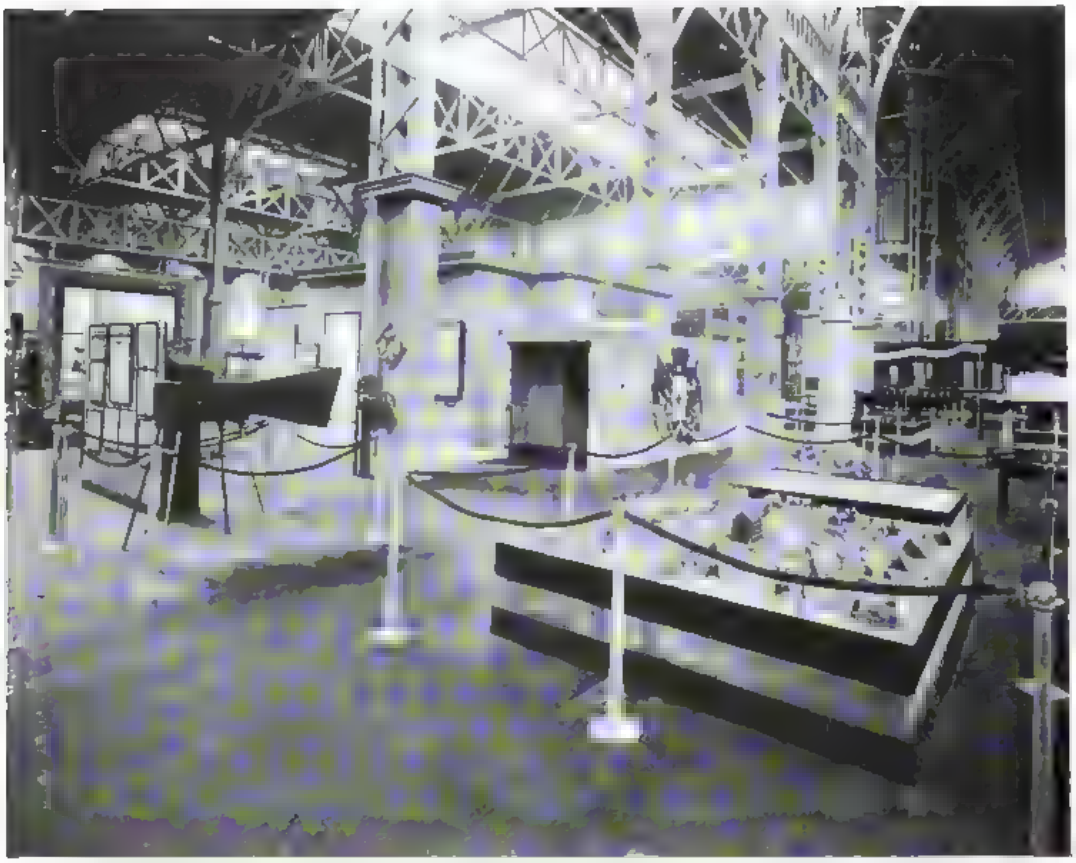

GENERAL VIEW OF RED CROSS EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, OCCUPYING 4,300 SQUARE FEET IN THE PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS

ican Red Cross Surgeons now on duty in the European war zone is also shown.

An attractive display is that formed by a cabinet in which has been set large frames containing hand-colored transparencies illustrating instruction given by the Bureau of Medical Service in first aid to the injured, in railway, lumber, telephone, quarrying and mining industries, as well as in life saving in the water. First aid boxes, outfits and pouches, as well as a separate exhibit of supplies entering therein, all manufactured by or for the American Red Cross, are also shown, together with charts and photographs which demonstrate how these various items are used. With this collection are the various text-books issued by the First Aid Department, including that translated into the Chinese language.

RELIEF WORK IS WORLD-WIDE

A comprehensive idea of the work of the Red Cross is given at a glance by bas-relief maps of the four great continents, upon which have been fastened small crosses to indicate the various fields wherein the American Red Cross has rendered relief after disaster or war. Immediately adjoining the maps is a list of disasters, with the amount of funds expended in relief after each.

A display is made of watercolor enlargements of the Christmas Seals issued to date, as well as of medals bestowed by the American Red Cross and insignia worn by its officers, members, and representatives

"Before the Doctor Comes" is the title of a motion picture film depicting a Red Cross surgeon illustrating methods advocated by the First Aid Department to prevent complications and loss of life after an accident and before a physician or surgeon can be secured. Illustrations on land of life saving methods, and demonstrations in water, are shown by the life saving corps on a second film, and a third, of two reels, is devoted to "A Day With a Red Cross Visiting Nurse."

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Relief Measures That Work Two Ways

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION OF THE RED CROSS

AS a means of letting charity begin at home and also extend to remote quarters of the globe, the Chicago Red Cross Work Room, since it was established on November 23, 1914, as an adjunct to the Emergency Employment Bureau of the Chicago Woman's Club, has given employment to about two hundred women who were desperately in need of work.

These women ranged in age from eighteen to seventy-five years and a large number were middle aged women with children at home to support. A majority of them, perhaps, were women who could not be readily placed in positions by ordinary employment bureaus and some of them had husbands who, also, had been unable to find work. The wage paid these women and girls is one dollar a day. The average number employed daily since the Red Cross Work Room was established has been seventy-five.

In three months the Work Room

Photo by Burke & Al... Chicago

A SECTION OF THE RED CROSS WORK ROOM IN CHICAGO. MRS. BENJAMIN CARPENTER, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, IS STANDING IN THE FAR BACKGROUND.

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Burke & Atwell, Chicago

A CORNER IN THE CHICAGO RED CROSS WORK ROOM NOTE THE SMALL AMERICAN FLAG ON THE WALL, PLACED THERE BY THE IMMIGRANT GIRL AT THE LEFT, WHO IS DEVOTED TO HER ADOPTED COUNTRY

turned out 10,632 pieces of relief and hospital supplies for Red Cross uses on European battle fields. The cost of maintenance of the Work Room has been about $2,500 a month.

WOMEN WEEP FOR JOY

Some of the destitute women employed had their first meal in forty-eight hours after entering the Work Room. Many of the women wept for joy when placed at a machine. When fortunate ones found work, they frequently returned during noon hour or in the evening to report some glad tidings about themselves or their families, or to assist with loving hands in packing up the day's output.

About twenty-five of the older women have clung to their places since the beginning, fearing each day would be the last and they would have to make room for other needy ones. Many of them have so improved in their work that they have been hired permanently in "The Mending Shop," a self-supporting workshop for the repair of clothing, which has been established.

One of the pictures accompanying this article shows Eva, the "Boss of the Packing Room." She is a Russian immigrant from Odessa, who has been in this country about six months. With dependent relatives, unable to find work, and knowing little English, she was in a desperate plight. It was found she could not sew, and it was feared there was no work for her. But it was soon discovered that she is an expert packer. She has been kept very busy since. She loves the American flag. When the picture was being taken, she stopped the proceedings until she could cut a little flag from one of the bolts of muslin and pin it on the wall. She refers to it constantly as "My flag."

MRS. CARPENTER A SPLENDID WORKER

The Chicago Woman's Club must be given first credit for this undertaking. But, the inspiration and leader of the enterprise has been Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter, Chairman of the Committee. From the beginning of the Chicago Red Cross war relief efforts she has been one of the most active workers, first assisting in the installation of the Red Cross stations in the State Street department stores and later taking over their management.

An interesting Chicago shipment was sent to the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn

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a few weeks ago. It consisted of 130 cases of clothing and hospital supplies, weighed twenty tons and filled two freight cars. Not the least interesting part of the shipment was a contribution of 6,000 pounds of borax and boracic acid in convenient packages, given by Mr. Stephen T. Mather, who has been appointed Assistant to the Secretary of the interior.

MUCH SEWING IS GOING ON

The sewing circles of Chicago and vicinity continue to turn out large quantities of useful supplies. Some of the most active groups are those which are working under the direction of Miss E. T. Miller, the superintendent of Grove House for Convalescents.

The director of the Central Division has been borrowed by the Belgian Food Relief Committee, of Chicago, to help raise an additional hundred thousand dollars in Chicago quickly. New chapters are being organized over the Division. The permanent Chicago organization is ready to be launched.

WHAT 55 LIBERATED PRISONERS DID

"LEAVENWORTH had a glance of prison life from a new angle today," says a recent issue of the *Kansas City Times*, "when fifty-five prisoners from the United States Military Prison came into town on a special electric car, formed a line and marched through the principal streets, band playing and streamers flying, to the Lyceum Theatre, where matinee and evening performances of the 'American Black Face Minstrels' were given. Not a guard of any kind accompanied them, and it required an active imagination to realize they were serving sentences averaging about eighteen months. . . . A complete minstrel company, fifty-five strong, turned in at the Military Prison last night happy and tired and bearing traces of grease paint about the ears and in the hair, all discussing how the show 'got over'."

This undoubtedly is one of the most novel European war relief benefit performances recorded, for it was to aid the work of the Leavenworth Chapter of the American Red Cross that the entertainment was given. About $400 was netted.

The prisoners were led and "managed" by Reverend George Joseph Waring, United States Army Chaplain of the 11th Cavalry, assigned to temporary duty at the prison, and were free of all restraint. The Chaplain did not have a revolver, and the only gun in the crowd was a service rifle used in the drill dance and brought along as a "prop." In the theatre the prisoners were scattered about the building, two in full dress uniforms acting as ushers, others filling the orchestra pit and the remainder on and about the stage wholly at liberty.

"And it was a rattling good minstrel show, better, Leavenworth said, than many professional performances seen there. The streets were packed solid to witness the parade and to hear the open air concert.

"The curtain went up on a regulation minstrel setting, end men in exaggerated white costumes, interlocutor in evening dress, and the chorus men in black knee length trousers and shining shirt fronts, each performer decorated with an immense yellow chrysanthemum. All costumes were prison made. There was no dragging. Every song was encored, but before the applause had died away Bones or Tambo were starting a discussion or firing a question at the interlocutor, and while the house was still rocking with laughter a song would be announced. Following the first part came an olio of clog dancing, songs by a Scotch character impersonator, solo by a boy tenor, remarkable crayon sketches, an acrobatic and straight sketch, and a grand finale on 'Plantation Days.'"

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CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE BREAKS ALL RECORDS

In a Season When Americans are Relieving Distress in all Parts of the World, 52,000,000 Red Cross Seals are Sold to Help Stamp Out Tuberculosis at Home—$2,320,000 is Raised in this Way

RETURNS from the sale of American Red Cross Christmas seals, in the anti-tuberculosis crusade, reported to a conference of representatives of anti-tuberculosis organizations from various parts of the country recently held at American Red Cross headquarters in Washington, indicate that at least 7,000,000 more seals were sold in the 1914 Christmas season than in the 1913 season, an increase of 15 per cent.

It appears that in spite of the European war and the liberal contributions of Americans for relief work in Europe made since last August, the unprecedented record of 52,000,000 Red Cross Seals sold was achieved during the past Christmas season.

This means that approximately $520,000 was raised in the United States in a few weeks time to aid in the great campaign to stamp out the white plague. And this, too, when there was a greater drain than ever before experienced on the charity of the nation for other purposes.

It is evident that the 1914 sale of Red Cross Christmas seals will bring the total of money raised in this way in the fight against tuberculosis up to about $2,320,000.

The far-reaching and broad policy under which this annual crusade is conducted results in 90 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of Red Cross seals remaining in the community where the seals are sold, so that every little village of the United States can receive direct benefit. The remaining 10 per cent is devoted to the printing of the seals, to the work of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and to correspondence and other operating expenses incident to the carrying on of the campaign by the Red Cross throughout the year.

The Pennant Winners

Winners of the pennants offered by the American Red Cross and The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis for the best per capita sale of Red Cross seals in 1914, are: Garden City, N. Y., in Class A, population 500 to 2,000; Sewickley, Pa., in Class B, population 2,000 to 8,000; Charleston, W. Va., in Class C, population 8,000 to 25,000; New Rochelle, N. Y., in Class D, population 25,000 to 50,000; Troy, N. Y., in Class E, population 50,000 to 150,000; Rochester, N. Y., in Class F, population 150,000 to 500,000; and Pittsburgh, in Class G, population over 500,000.

Larchmont, N. Y., Burlington, Wis., Corning, N. Y., Jamestown, N. Y., Fort Wayne, Ind., Buffalo, N. Y., and Brooklyn, N. Y., are winners of second places in their respective classes.

In the pennant competition, which was designed to stimulate the sale of Red Cross seals during December, cities and towns all over the United States took part, each competing in its own class. The largest per capita sale recorded was in Garden City, N. Y., where 22,535 seals were sold in a population of 1,100, or 20.49 seals for each resident. Brooklyn had the largest total sale of any city in the country, their record being over 2,800,000 seals. New York, Rochester, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh were the only other cities that sold over 1,000,000 seals.

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THE HUAI RIVER COUNTRY

By CHARLES DAVIS JAMESON, C. E.

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The American Red Cross is happy over the receipt from the Chinese Government of official information to the effect that our option on the gigantic Huai River conservancy project, which expired with January, 1915, has been extended a year. Those who have followed the humanitarian activities of the American Red Cross in that sorely harassed region of China where periodical floods have swept millions of Chinese to their death and spread famine and pestilence broadcast, will recall that two investigations have been made by American engineers in this region, at the joint expense of the American Red Cross and the Chinese Government, looking to the reduction of the flood level and to the restoration of vast stretches of naturally fertile and productive lands to the tillers of the soil. This frequently flooded country is a very populous section of China and millions of persons virtually have been objects of charity for many years. It is thought the most practical way of handling this very serious humanitarian problem is to stop the cause of the misery—the floods. It is hoped eventually—when times are more propitious—that the Chinese Government will be able to float a loan in the United States which will make it possible for them to follow the conservancy plan which has been outlined by a board of eminent engineers consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Sibert, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, Chairman; Professor Daniel Webster Mead, of the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. Arthur P. Davis, Chief Engineer of the U. S. Reclamation Service. The January number of* THE RED CROSS MAGAZINE *presented the engineering plan. Mr. Charles Davis Jameson, a civil engineer of high standing, who was the general advisor for the board, has kindly furnished the following interesting descriptive article on the trip of the Board and their party:*

AFTER a residence in China of nearly fifteen years, I came to America in 1910, on a vacation, and in the summer of 1911 returned to China as the American Red Cross' engineer to make an examination of the Huai River region, China's most terrible famine area, as to the possibility of lowering the flood level, reclaiming much unoccupied land, and thus eliminating to a great extent the constant flooding of this section, and the severe subsequent famines. My report was that good results were possible at a justifiable cost, and in February, 1914, I returned to America with a preliminary agreement, signed jointly by representatives of the Chinese Government and American Minister to China.

Before this gigantic proposition could be started, an examination of the area and the designing of the work in detail by a board of expert engineers was necessary. The Red Cross was most fortunate in the selection of such a board. The problem included broadly flood control, river improvement, irrigation and conservation; and while all members of the Board were a great authority upon all the problems involved, each was a specialist upon some one or two of them. This was a great advantage in the carrying out of their work. I accompanied the Board as general advisor. In addition, we had a chief assistant engineer and twelve young American engineers; a disbursing clerk and a secretary.

The party left Vancouver June 11, 1914, and arrived in Shanghai June 28. During the voyage informal meetings were held each morning and the survey maps of the region were studied with care, in order that the members of the Board might become as familiar as possible with the particular section of country, the problems to be solved and the conditions obtaining. To all but myself

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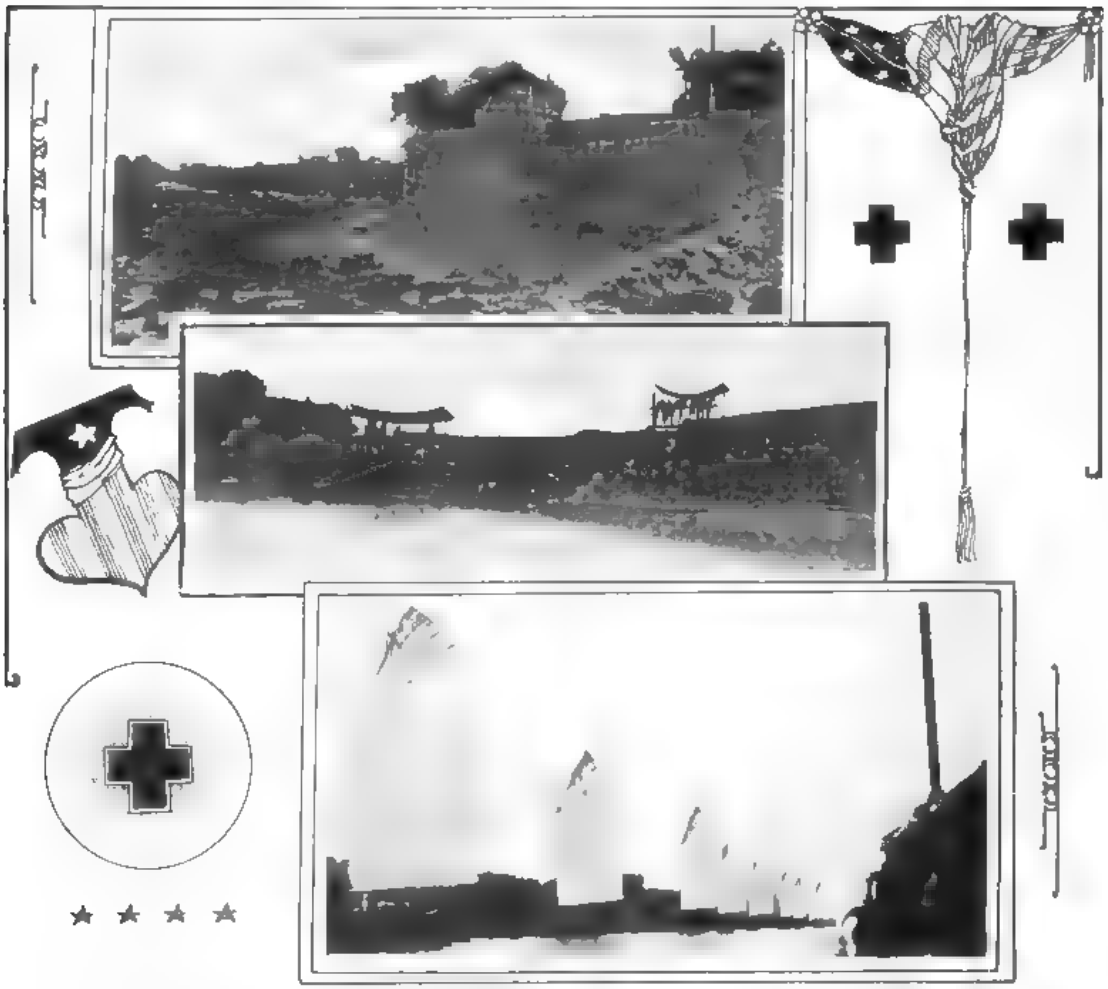

Photos by Prof. D. W. Mead

THE TOP PHOTOGRAPH IS OF THE MING DIKE AT TSIANGKAIPA, THE SECOND SHOWS THE PRIMITIVE PUMPING METHOD, HUMAN TREADMILLS, ON THE LOWER GRAND CANAL, AND THE BOTTOM IS OF A PICTURESQUE SCENE ON THE UPPER GRAND CANAL—A FLEET OF COAL SAIL BOATS.

the Far East was new, and the few days spent in Japan were thoroughly enjoyed: rickshas and mountain scenery, the hotel attendants with one fingered gloves on their feet, the bright colors, picturesque costumes, and curious customs, the diminutive farms and intensive farming, and the rapidity with which one could have clothes made at low prices, measured at noon and ready to wear at *tiffin* the next day.

PARTY SEPARATES AT SHANGHAI

At Shanghai we were met by the American Vice Consul, the Secretary of the Shanghai Bureau for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Yen, a secretary of the Board of Agriculture and Commerce, sent from Peking to represent His Excellency Chang Chien, the President of the Board and also Director General of the Conservancy Bureau, under which the proposed work will be. Mr. Yen, knowing the Huai region well, was delegated to accompany the Board on all its trips, to act as official interpreter and obtain for it the information required from local sources. The engineers were organized into three parties at once and sent into the field to check levels run during the last four years by Chinese surveyors, and to make additional surveys where needed. These parties and the Board itself had to be outfitted and the means of transportation provided

Other than at some of the more im-

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THESE PICTURES SHOW THE FLOOD CONDITIONS ALONG THE PUKOW-TIENTSIEN RAILWAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1914. NOTE THE "ISLAND" HOMES IN THE UPPER ILLUSTRATION. A SUDDEN FLOOD INUNDATED THE COUNTRY SHORTLY AFTER THE AMERICAN ENGINEERS COMPLETED THEIR SURVEYS

portant Treaty Ports, there are no hotels, as we know them, and foreigners going into the interior must go provided with all they may need—boys (servants), cook, coolies, beds and bedding, and all the food required, with the exception of the small amount of fresh food purchasable from the natives, viz., chickens, always chickens, a few vegetables, eggs, and sometimes fish. This is about all the native market affords. Tea, coffee, all canned stuff, flour, sugar, etc., must be provided; and the amount of canned stuff, fruits, bacon, corned beef, etc., that the young healthy out-of-door working American just from home can assimilate and still keep in fine condition is a marvel.

SAD FATE FOR CHICKENS

The principal requirement of the cook is an ability to cook chicken in all known ways as chicken, and then from chicken serve hamburg steaks, mutton, lamb or beef cutlets, a variety of curries, and possibly broiled live lobster. A good Chinese cook is a wonder and a comfort, and as a proof thereof, not a member of our entire party was sick during the seventy-six days of constant work, along canals, lakes and swamps, with the thermometer above ninety most of the days and sometimes above one hundred.

As all the work was along water routes, we lived in Chinese houseboats, moved by sails, tracking coolies or steam launch as the case might be. The obtaining of the necessary boats and launches was much facilitated by the help of the Standard Oil Company and the British-American Tobacco Company, who placed their agents and resources at our disposition. The ready, valuable assistance given by these companies at all times and in all places did much to make possible the work done.

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A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF THE FAMINE SUFFERERS IN THE VAST HUAI RIVER DISTRICT

The outfitting was soon done and the parties took the field. In the meantime the Board and myself were banqueted by the Chinese Shanghai Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and also by Lord Li Ching Fang, son of the late Prime Minister, the Marquis Li Hung Chang, and the representatives of the Province of Anhui, in which province much of the conservancy work will be done.

VALUABLE ASSISTANCE IS GIVEN

On July 7, the Board and myself with Mr. Yen and a complete outfit of servants, with paraphernalia, left Shanghai via the Shanghai-Nanking railway, in a fine private car placed at our service by the railway company. At Nanking we had an interesting interview with the Civil Governor of the Province of Kiangsu, and the next morning crossed the Yangtze River to Pukaw, the southern terminus of the railway running north to Peking, and passing through the famine region. We were met at the station by Mr. T. W. T. Tuckey, an old friend of mine and engineer in chief of this railway, who entertained us two days and nights in his private car, and gave us much valuable information regarding the conditions obtaining in the famine region and the plan of his road across this region.

We went north to the old bed of the Yellow River. The country and the water courses were examined, and we returned to the Huai River at Pengpu. The old bed of the Yellow River has been dry since 1852, when this most remarkable of rivers broke its north dyke near Khai Feng Pu and made a new channel for itself to the sea north of the Promontory of Shantung. The bed of the Yellow River, as it crosses the great plain, is often much higher than the surface of the adjacent country. I never fully appreciated how remarkable the Yellow River is until it was proved to me, on the trip out, that by all the laws of hydraulics, gravity, flow of rivers, delta building, etc., the bottom of its bed could not be higher than the adjacent country and therefore was not. But it is; consequently there was ample proof that it could be nothing else but higher.

LIFE ON THE HOUSEBOATS

At Pengpu we took houseboats, went down the river and across Hungtze Lake, examining with the maps and plans, all points of interest. This was the first experience of native transportation. The three members of the Board traveled and lived in one boat, with their cook, servants and boat crew, some fifteen people, and some babies The house covers three-quarters of the boat, eleven feet wide and nine feet high. At the stern is the boatman's family; they eat, sleep and cook there. Next the kitchen and cook for the Board; next two large rooms for the Board, ten by eleven and eight by eleven feet, some small rooms and the front, an open deck, on and under which

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the crew eats, sleeps and works. We had three boats in all and three river police boats with fourteen soldier sailors in each. Sails, oars and a small launch were the motive power. Provisions and luggage were stored in the hold.

The heat was very great, 90° and 100°, and the small ice machine broke down the third day out. No water was drunk which had not been filtered and boiled. The boats themselves are not at all uncomfortable and all I have ever used have been clean. At all the principal towns en route we were met by the local magistrate and the local committees on conservation, and were given every facility for getting required information. Our success in getting accurate and valuable information was due to Mr. Yen, the Chinese Secretary from Peking.

CHINESE FURNISH DATA

On the Grand Canal near the east end of the lake is the city of Thsing Kiang Pu, where is located the principal office of the Kiang Su Provisional Survey Bureau, the Chinese surveyors of which, during the last four years, have made a complete instrumental survey of the entire proposed conservancy area, resulting in accurate maps and profiles. All of this data was placed at the service of the Board. The amount of work done has been very great, and the levels as checked by our American engineers are accurate. Too much credit cannot be given to these Chinese Surveyors for the excellent work done and in particular to His Excellency, Chang Chien, the Chinese official to whose unceasing work for the last ten years is entirely due the existence of these surveyors and the work they have done. From Thsing Kiang Pu we examined the Grand Canal and the chain of lakes to the west of it, to the Yangtze and returned to Shanghai for a few days, arriving July 31.

A THRILLING MOVING PICTURE TAKEN ALONG THE CANAL, ENTITLED "A DASH FOR COVER, OR CHASED BY A SAVAGE CAMERA FIEND."

After refitting, we left August 5. The canal and country to the north and northeast of Thsing Kiang Pu were examined and then in detail the ruling points in the proposed work. Some hundreds of miles of levels had been checked and we returned to Shanghai for a few days and then left for Hankow, up the Yangtze 600 miles, a most beautiful trip on one of the grandest rivers in the world; and from Hankow we went north by rail to the city of Khai Feng Fu on the south bank of the Yellow River, some twenty-five miles west of where the break occurred in 1852, which changed the course of the river from there to the sea.

TRAVEL ACROSS FLOOD PLAIN

It was desirable to examine this portion of the river. Leaving Khai Feng Fu early in the morning, we went north three hours in Chinese carts and on ponies to the Yellow River, the whole distance a portion of its elevated flood plain. At this point we were to take boats and float down some twenty miles, make our examinations and ride back the next day. The river at this point is three miles wide, current ten miles an hour, a serpentine channel swinging from bank to bank, and innumerable sand bars, and on that day a gale was blowing up stream.

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We embarked in three large flat bottomed boats some twenty feet beam and sixty feet long, partially decked over. When I say we embarked, I mean the whole caravan—eight carts with sixteen mules, seven ponies, twenty-eight people including our servants, cartmen, officials and official servants, ten cavalrymen with ponies and ten foot-police. In addition each boat had a crew of sixteen men, all on an open deck with no railing, push poles and anchors. We started at 11 o'clock and followed the channel when not on a sand bar. Sometimes we went up with the gale, but more often down with the current, first near one bank and then the other. We were told the trip down would take two hours. We were thinly clad and had no food. The waves often brokt over the deck. At 4 o'clock P. M. we had enough and told the captain to land us. He could not, and we went on into the cold and the darkness, only one lantern for three boats, in fear and discomfort, until at last we got ashore at 4 o'clock in the morning. The mules were fed and so were we, and we started overland for Khai Feng Fu. We finished a good hot dinner at 10 that night and went on by rail to Peking.

RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT YUAN

At the Capital we were received by our legation, Mr. MacMurray, the chargé, and Dr. C. D. Tenney, the Chinese secretary. They dined us, banqueted us, dined us and lunched us. We had two long interviews with His Excellency, Chang Chen when we called and when he called, and a most interesting audience with His Excellency, Yuan Shian Kai, the President of the Chinese Republic, a strong, keen, level-headed man, was given us. The palaces and palace gardens were thrown open to us and fine tiffin given us by His Excellency, Chang Chien. Unofficially the Board saw the sights of Peking and bought all the conventional curios.

The work of the Board was finished all but the report, which was written on the steamer. The big war was on and the departure of a steamer was uncertain. We left Peking September 12, via the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

BIG FLOOD COMES SUDDENLY

Up to this time there had been a drouth and the entire flood and famine region needed irrigation more than drainage, but now came big rains and as we passed through the conservancy area the whole country was under water and the rivers were raging torrents.

Upon reaching Shanghai the engineers were called in, and, after having been entertained by the Engineering Society of Shanghai and the American Saturday Afternoon Club, we started for home on the S. S. "Mongolia."

SURGEONS AND NURSES FOR BELGIUM

As a result of some communication with Dr. De Page, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Belgian Red Cross, with the Belgian army, the American Red Cross has decided to send two fully-equipped hospital units of three skilled surgeons and twelve enrolled Red Cross trained nurses each to him.

The Belgian Red Cross at first desired only hospital supplies from America, although the American Red Cross offered to Belgium as well as to all of the other countries involved in the war at the outbreak the services of American Red Cross surgeons and nurses.

The names of the Americans who will go to join the Belgian Red Cross with the Belgian army can not be announced at this time.

Let us take issue with despondency and break a lance against fear and rejoice in our day. Let a cheerful confidence in our countrymen, in our institutions, in our means of civilization and progress, take rest in our hearts and live in our families.—Mrs. James Farley Cox.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

"Mankind are always happy for having been happy," says Sydney Smith; "so that, if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it."

AMERICA, THE FONT OF GREAT CHARITY

A great relief work in which the public participates, such as that directed by the American Red Cross as a result of the deep-rooted and far-reaching European war, lays bare the inner nature of a people as few undertakings do. It of course discloses the extent of that people's humanitarianism and generosity, to say nothing of its self-sacrifice. These traits are abundantly possessed by the American people, as conclusively shown in many ways, for to them the distressed Old World has turned as though to the font of all human sympathy in the present unparalleled crisis—in this period of unutterable and irremediable suffering.

But one of the things which has been repeatedly and impressively demonstrated in this connection is the ingenuity of Americans in providing the succor sought; nor did they wait for it to be sought. If there is a legitimate means for raising war relief funds or of procuring donations of non-combatant relief supplies that has been overlooked it must not be worth considering. It would be a hopeless task to endeavor to tell comprehensively in any article the story of how over a million and a quarter of dollars and the innumerable cargoes of relief stores were provided by the countless supporters of the American Red Cross in this particular humanitarian enterprise.

RESOURCEFULNESS IS EQUAL TO GENEROSITY

If the pointed question, "Where did the money come from?" had to be answered in a few words, that answer would be, "'Most everywhere." It has come from little boys who earned a few cents shoveling snow in an Idaho town. It has come from a group of Indian maidens who pooled their nickels and dimes on an Oklahoma reservation. It has come from wealthy philanthropists in many parts of the United States. It has come from brilliant society benefit performances. It has come from humble country school entertainments. It has come from churches, clubs, and societies of every creed, denomination, character, and purpose. It has come from amateur minstrels on a Hawaiian plantation. It has come from great operatic concerts in New York and other cities. It has come from big-hearted prisoners in federal penitentiaries. It has come from a committee in Alaska. It has come from a group of Americans in Korea. It has come from the American Colony in Bombay, India. It has come from the Philippines, from the Panama Canal Zone, from Porto Rico, from all outlying possessions of the United States.

VARIETY IN SOURCES OF GARMENTS ALSO

And the garments, the hospital robes, the mufflers, the wristlets, the bandages, and the various other donated relief articles have come from an equally wide area and from as great a variety of people as came the money contributions. In a number of the larger cities and almost everywhere that American Red Cross chapters exist there have been and still are large groups of American women and girls cutting and sewing and knitting in enthusiastic and energetic fashion, toiling early and late in support of the great mission of mercy of the American Red Cross. Not the least of these in importance by any means are the girls and boys of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind in Pittsburgh, who, like others from whom the light of the sun has been shut out forever, have taken a delight in plying their skilful fingers for the purpose of mitigating the intense suffering.

These activities surely reflect the real

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and deep character of the American citizenship. When they are pondered seriously it is not at all surprising that the American Red Cross should receive elaborate encomiums from all of the nations involved in the terrible war, nor that the Chairman of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva, Mr. Gustav Ador, has written to the American Red Cross that, "The activities of your organization and . . . the generous aid in money and personnel given by it to the belligerents is a new proof of the admirable devotion with which the American Red Cross fulfills its international duties."

BUSY BUSINESS MAN AFFECTED BY SPRING

From the Middletown, N. Y., Chapter of the Red Cross recently came a $1-European-relief contribution with advice to the effect that "An unknown donor" was responsible for it. A successful business man sent it in, attaching a bit of written-in-a-hurry "poetry" to it—poetry, indeed. Our greatest poets have never written anything like it. Here it is, along with the business man's own comment on his own poetry, which is as good, if not better, than the aforesaid poetry itself:

"Somebody lost a perfectly good dollar bill;
It's not ours, so belongs not in our till.
Advertising diligent gave no clue to the owner.
Please hand it to Red Cross from an unknown donor."

"I know this limps badly, but not nearly so badly as some scores of thousands of poor fellows on the other side; and besides, this is true, which is more than you can say of some real poetry."

NEW HEAD OF TOWN AND COUNTRY SERVICE

There lately has come to the Red Cross in an important official capacity the daughter of the late James G. Blaine, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale. Mrs. Beale has been appointed by the National Relief Board of the Red Cross as the Chairman of the Committee on Town and Country Nursing Service, succeeding Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, resigned. Mrs. Reid expects to reside for some time in London, where she is doing all that she can, as has been her wont for years, in furthering the humanitarian efforts of the Red Cross.

For several years Mrs. Beale has been identified with the Visiting Nurse Society of the District of Columbia, and her deep interest in this kind of work, as well as her many high qualifications, peculiarly fit her for the post to which she was appointed.

MEMBERSHIP GROWTH REQUIRES NEW BUREAU

The substantial and unprecedented growth of the membership of the American Red Cross throughout the country has made it necessary in the wisdom of the Executive Committee, to further departmentize and concentrate the work of handling the membership. Therefore a new division, called the Bureau of Membership, has just been created at national headquarters and placed under the charge of Mr. Lewis E. Stein, for many years in the National Director's office and thoroughly conversant with Red Cross chapter and membership affairs. It is confidently expected that this new division will make for increased efficiency and expedition in membership matters, especially in view of the steady membership increase.

IMPORTANT CHARITIES MEETING IS SCHEDULED

The tentative program for the forty-second annual meeting in Baltimore, Md., May 12 to 19, inclusive, of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, recently announced from the headquarters of that body in Chicago, foretells a session which will assuredly be of vast importance to the nation at large. These annual meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction have come to be splendid clearing houses for the welfare of the country. They afford a great opportunity for a free and frank discussion of sociological and humanitarian problems.

The program for the May meeting in Baltimore contains the names of over fifty leading charity workers and penologists. It is expected the existing social situation will add materially to the importance of this meeting and really result in a conference of unusual interest.

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